

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1885

NUMBER 25

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
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7.30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.
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Rios (central line) 9.28 a.m.; Lafayette (Quilô) 12.00 p.m.;
Pato Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11.23 a.m.; Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11.43 a.m.; São Paulo (P.O. S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6
p.m. Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a.m.; Lafayette 7.30 a.m.;
Pato Novo 12.45 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55
p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano, Rio
das Flores line at Comercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
ran, Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São
Leopoldina line at Pato Novo and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving
at Barra at 9.05 a.m.; Entre Rios 12.55 p.m.; Pato Novo
5.30 p.m.; Cachoeira 6.00 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6.40 a.m.; Pato Novo 6.30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10.55 a.m.
arriving at Barra 2.14 p.m. and at Rio at 5.30 p.m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the
first going to Barra and the second to Barra do Piraí.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7.25 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.20; Cordeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 1.30 and Macuco 2.05 p.m.
Return train leaves Macuco 8.15, Cordeiro 9.10 and Nova
Friburgo 11.20 p.m., arriving at Niterói 2.55 p.m. A
ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7, 8.35, 10.15, 11.45, a.m., and
1.15, 2.45, 4.15 and 5.45 p.m. on Sundays and holidays;
and at 6.30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 5.15 p.m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
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Dr. Alexandre Guitzo—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Príncipe de Marjô No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm. Sington and
Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Marjô, No. 49, from 11 to
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1885.

We devote considerable space in this number to the debates in the General Assembly over the recent change of ministry. As this change involves a change of party as well, out of which serious complications and new policies may arise, it is desirable that the explanations given for it and the intentions of the new cabinet, should be given as fully as possible. The calling of a conservative ministry at a time when the Chamber of Deputies has a large liberal majority, and the decision to dissolve and hold new elections so soon after those of last year, are certainly anomalous political conditions which many will fail to understand. At its best, a general election involves a great waste of time and money, and is equivalent to a partial suspension of business during its continuance. It therefore represents a large loss to the country, besides being a fruitful source of disorder and corruption. In view of all this, the resolve of the Emperor to call a conservative ministry is not only a matter of surprise, but it is one which the best friends of Brazil can not help condemning as both impolitic and hurtful. The die, however, has been cast, and His Majesty must now abide the consequences.

The one great advantage which the new ministry will have—and it is one from which we have been led to anticipate some desirable reforms—is to be found not so much in the so-called principles and policy of the conservative party, but rather in the change of one set of men for another from whom new and, possibly, better measures may be anticipated. It will be much easier for a conservative ministry to break away from the *grande lavoura* ideas of Sr. Sinimbu or the arbitrary bureaucratic system of Sr. Buarque de Macedo, or the slave-indemnity principles of Sr. Saraiva, than it would be for a liberal ministry; and for this reason and the belief that the conservatives would make immediate efforts to introduce new measures to signalize their accession to power, we have felt that there are good reasons for expecting beneficial results from the change. We must confess, however, that the beginning has been not at all promising. The failure to indicate a positive policy in regard to the leading questions of the day indicates a serious lack of purpose and principle, while the adoption of the Saraiva project proves either that the ministry is merely an instrument in stronger

hands, or that the measure was of conservative origin, or that it has not moral courage enough to reject it. On the important question of immigration the announcement of the prime minister is far from satisfactory, but still much is to be expected from the minister in charge of that service. On financial questions, no policy whatever is outlined. It is unfair, perhaps, to prejudge an administration from which so much is anticipated, but at the same time it is best to lock the facts squarely in the face.

The outlook for the cause of emancipation is far from satisfactory. The prime minister once took occasion to say some sweet things about abolition, which filled the confiding hearts of abolitionists with joy, and those of his old friends and companions with surprise and distrust. His new departure was a nine days' wonder, and was probably a source of greater amusement to him, than of hope to the enslaved. Since then not a word of encouragement for the cause of abolition has ever fallen from his lips. His associates are all ardent advocates or sympathizers with the policy of resistance, and may therefore be expected to place every obstacle in the way of an earlier realization of the total emancipation of slavery. The Saraiva bill is now in the Senate where it is receiving the unconditional support of the ministry. It is the evident intention of the government to pass the bill without any modification, and this will probably be done. The incontestable arguments against the bill are receiving as little attention in the Senate, as in the Chamber, and its adoption may therefore be looked upon as foregone conclusion.

The immediate union of all the liberal factions in a vote against the Cotepege ministry on the 24th was unquestionably a surprise, as the prime minister seems to have been entertaining a hope that he could carry on the government for a time with the Chamber as now constituted. The prompt action of the liberal majority not only dispelled this illusion, but it foreshadowed a struggle in the coming elections unparalleled in Brazilian history. The new elections law guarantees greater liberty of action among voters than has ever before been the case, and the liberals will certainly make the fullest use of it to retain their present majority. On the other hand, the contest on the part of the ministry will be a struggle for life and supremacy, and no effort will therefore be spared to secure success.

The prime minister has the reputation of being one of the craftiest men in Brazil, and at the same time one of those least hampered by scruples; it may therefore be anticipated that he will leave no stone unturned to carry the elections. If now the experiences of the last two elections have infused a little independence into the Brazilian voter, and should he now object to official interference, there will inevitably be serious trouble. Besides this the speech of Silveira Martins in the Senate on the 24th, indicates an irritation which might easily lead to dangerous consequences. This gentleman is the most influential man in Rio Grande do Sul, and it is wholly within his power to arouse an opposition in that province which would require more than words to overcome. The feeling in that province toward the empire, and particularly toward the dominating influence of Bahia, is well known. And not less well known are the complaints and threats of the two Amazon provinces. Under these circumstances, the conclusion is evident that His Majesty is playing with fire; he should take good care that his house be not burned down over his own head.

According to the *Correio Paulistano*, the conservative organ of São Paulo, the new minister of finance is an advocate of the following political and economic measures: the development of railways for the cheap and easy transportation of national products; the abolition of export duties on national products; and opposition to the emancipation of slavery. This is essentially a platform of the ultra slave proprietor, and if it correctly represents the views of Sr. Belisario there is absolutely nothing to be expected from his administration which will place Brazil in a better and safer financial condition. Such a platform represents nothing else than the selfish interests of a few thousand bankrupt slaveholders, who want all the legislation and administration of the country so modeled that they may derive the maximum of benefit from it at the minimum of cost. It is a policy which would build railways to every great proprietor's plantation at public expense, and then tax everybody but the class to which he belongs for its cost and maintenance. The lands and the products of the planter would be exempt from all taxation, while the slaves from whose unremunerated labor his untaxed products are derived, will pay the lightest of taxes for the purpose of a nominal discouragement of the institution. This policy recognizes the interests and advantages of only one class, while all the others figure only for revenue-producing purposes. It is sincerely to be hoped that the platform of the new minister of finance is a broader and more liberal one than the *Correio Paulistano* gives him credit for, but if it is not then the only result to be expected is an aggravation of the crisis which now threatens the life of the country.

Since the accession to power of the conservatives, there has been much activity among the friends and opponents of the new ministry in discovering and publishing their expressed opinions on the leading questions now before the country. The astute policy of the premier in announcing the principles of the conservative party as his ministerial programme, is likely to give the critics plenty to do, for it is indefinite and inconclusive as it is comprehensive. No one knows what the principles of the conservative party are, for it seems to have been quite as devoid of ideas as the liberal party has been of courage and energy. The individual members of the party, however, have been at all times free to express their opinions on public questions, and of these some are now worthy of consideration. The new minister of finance was one of the most determined opponents of the emancipation bill of 1871, and has since been one of the most ardent of its friends in opposition to the changes which the abolitionists have been striving to obtain. In a book published in 1882—entitled *Notas de um Viajante*—he expresses the following opinion of that law:

The law of 28th September sought its justification in a fact which appealed more to the imagination than to reality—no one will hereafter be born a slave. In truth, no one more is born a slave, but all the children of slave women continue to be brought up with slaves under the same conditions they would be if the law did not exist. Until the law completes 21 years of existence, the office of slavery will apparently not be modified.

This is a plain confession that Sr. Belisario looks upon the law of 1871 as a sham—an emancipation in words and not in reality. Under such circumstances there is but one course for him to pursue, as a patriot and man of honor: either to advocate the repeal of this sham, or to so modify it that its liberation of slave children shall be a reality. Legislators may sometimes be deceived into the enactment of a sham measure, but when once they know its true character there can be no excuse for their permitting the lie to continue a law of the land.

The failure of the Pellegrini contract for the placing of a great loan on the English and French markets, seems to have aroused our Argentine neighbors to the consciousness that they can easily do without it, and that they can raise all the money they want at home. There is the usual talk about national resources, and the greediness of foreign bankers—but all this may be allowed to pass as mere bombast. The two hopeful results of the *fiasco* are, the complete check given to the blind assurance with which the Argentines have lately been managing their affairs, and the sudden awakening to the necessity of reducing expenses. All things considered, the failure of the Pellegrini contract, by which a mortgage was to be given on the customs revenue as security or interest and amortization, was the most fortunate occurrence that could have happened. The Argentines have been discounting the future much too fast, and as long as their credit held out there was little prospect that a halt would be called. Foreign bankers are probably better aware of the dangers of this policy than the Argentines themselves, and their demand for additional security was but the natural expression of an opinion that the safety limit had been passed. If now the Argentines will themselves recognize this fact, and will devote themselves seriously to the proposed cutting down of the budget appropriations, much good will certainly result from this humiliating reverse. No amount of undeveloped resources can justify a nation's living so far beyond its income.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

August 22.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

August 24.—In the Senate, Sr. SARAIVA, late prime minister, read the communication to the Emperor in which the cabinet over which he presided asked to resign. The reasons given were that as the cabinet had an expectation of recommending the liberal party, it was necessary to resign before, or after, a vote of confidence, and the first condition being unanimously considered preferable the ministry decided to resign. The Emperor asked that the presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber should be invited to confer with him on the evening of the 16th, and the Visconde de Paranaíba was also called on the 19th. Visconde DE PARANAÍBA, late minister of foreign affairs, said he had waited upon the Emperor on the 19th, and H. M. informed him that he wished him to form a cabinet, which honor he was obliged to decline, for the reasons that had caused his resignation together with the late cabinet still existed, and his taking office would be useless under actual circumstances; upon this H. M. desired to again consult the presidents of the Senate and Chamber. BARÃO DE CORREIA, prime minister, said that, charged by the Emperor with the formation of a ministry, he had appealed to the patriotism of those illustrious friends whose names had just been made known to the Senate. The ministry being composed of persons belonging to a political party (*opinião política*), upon the principles of this party its policy would be based, and a more extensive programme (platform) would therefore seem unnecessary. He would however say what were the present intentions of the cabinet. Firstly, the cabinet would strive to have the emancipation project passed, leaving to the wisdom and prudence of the Senate such corrections as might be necessary. This latter was not a plank of the platform, but in the debate it would be seen whether the government proposed to amend the project. Secondly, the cabinet would use every endeavor, in which it hoped for the aid of the opposition, to place the country on a fair footing, so far as indispensable governmental measures were concerned. Among these is the budget, already much delayed in debate, and which should be expedited towards its passage. Without the budget it is impossible to consider improvements of any description for the purpose of consolidating our financial affairs. He considered that if the government could secure these two measures during the present session, which it hoped to do, there would be nothing further to purpose until the next session. In the recess the government would examine into the most urgent measures, and he at once pointed out among these that relating to our financial position, which was known to the Senate and to the country, any measures to improve which position depended upon examinations into practical solutions, through which most correctly and prudently the public credit could be reorganized. The first project tends to tranquilize the public, and without this no improvements could be covered by loans, he said this was that almost two sessions had been exhausted, without the government having been able to treat of other matters of great general interest. Of the second no one can deny the importance, and he considered that after the slavery question, this project should have precedence over all others. If loans were to be made to cover deficits, and deficits again voted to be covered by loans, he would say frankly that the ruin of Brazil was certain (*aplanado*). As a corollary to the first project, the cabinet would also present some measures tending to an improvement in the matter of

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit nickel coins of 200 reis have made their appearance at Santos.

—On a basis of 70,000 population, the death rate in Pará last year was 39.8 per thousand.

—The construction of a new market building at Campinas, São Paulo, has begun.

—The grantee of the Taubaté (S. Paulo) central sugar factory has secured an extension of one year for the formation of his company.

—Our esteemed colleague *O Espírito-Santense* was so overjoyed with the triumph of the conservatives that he had a printer manufacture a special title page for the occasion, in which he felicitates the whole country.

—The *Gazeta*, of Campinas, São Paulo, says that the prolonged drought is seriously diminishing the volume of water in the rivers of that province. The Mogy-guaçu is now so low as to threaten a suspension of navigation.

—A band of gypsies encamped near Santa Barbara, São Paulo, recently became so disorderly that a force of soldiers had to be sent there from Campinas to maintain order. The band left immediately on the arrival of the soldiers.

—The July exports from Victoria, Espírito Santo, amounted to a total official value of 128,818\$400. The export of coffee direct to the United States amounted to 5,050 bags, and that to Brazilian ports 2,245 bags, making a total of 7,295 bags.

—The July receipts of the Mamão [Amazonas] custom house were 15,331\$300, against 53,052\$325 in the same month of last year. The total receipts for the fiscal year, 1884-85, were 754,683\$851, which is 296,596\$306 less than those of the preceding year.

—According to the *Porvenir* the total number of deaths in the city of Pará during the last five years was as follows: 2,152 in 1880; 1841 in 1881; 1,728 in 1882; 2,073 in 1883; and 2,784 in 1884. The number of deaths from small-pox during the last year is given as 800.

—After a four months session, the Bahia provincial assembly was closed on the 31st ult., but without passing the provincial and municipal budgets, or the police and public instruction bills. Just what service has been rendered by this body it will be very difficult to determine.

—Complaints are heard all along the railway lines of the fires caused by passing locomotives. The long continued drought has so dried everything that it needs but a spark to start a serious fire. In some places the planters have been compelled to detail laborers as guards along the railway.

—The officials in the Santos custom house have been greatly scandalized by the discovery of the use of pictures of the images of Boss Jesus do Bomfim of Itapupe and Nossa Senhora do Rosario da Aparecida as tickets on some goods recently dispatched there. The authorities have ordered the removal of the sacrilegious tickets.

—An attempted assassination occurred in Campinas on the night of the 23rd ult., when an unknown man fired from a hiding-place upon three Italians. One man was seriously wounded and another slightly injured in the arm. The frequency of these murderous assaults in Campinas indicates a very serious state of affairs in that place.

—A São Paulo jury discharged a prisoner the other day who had been arrested for theft. The fellow was so elated over his good fortune that he had to steal 300\$ right away to give proper expression to his feelings. In time it is to be hoped that Brazilian juries will awaken to the fact that their leniency to thieves and cut-throats is somewhat misplaced.

—The *Cavalo Paulistano* has taken the trouble to examine the records for the influence of the Barão de Cotegipe on exchange, and finds that the rate has invariably gone up whenever he fills a cabinet position. From this, our colleague concludes that exchange is now sure to go up. It would seem that the illustrious gentleman in question has an inexplicable magnetic influence on the rate of exchange.

—The steamer *S. Salvador* of the Companhia Bahiana, collided with an unknown steamer off Abrantes, between Estancia and Bahia, on the morning of the 20th ult. Although the two vessels saw each other, and made signals to warn each other, they finally succeeded in colliding, which resulted in the sinking of the *S. Salvador*. There were about 60 passengers on board this steamer, all of whom were saved. The beach was only a mile distant, but on landing hundreds of natives from the vicinity were gathered there to receive them, armed with knives and bill-hooks. There is a suspicion that foul play was meditated, which was thwarted by the large number of passengers. The strange steamer drew up without making her name known, though signals were made asking if assistance was required.

—The S. Paulo papers say that the number of brokers in Santos is to be increased to nine.

—The São Paulo Central Sugar Factories Co. was declared bankrupt on the 28th ulto. The S. Paulo papers state that the debts amount to 700,000\$.

—The receipts at the Pernambuco custom house for the fiscal years 1883-84 and 1884-85 are officially stated to have been 12,180,596\$273 and 8,901,662\$934 respectively.

—Conselheiro Antônio da Costa Pinto e Silva, the newly appointed president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, took the oaths and assumed his office on the 26th ulto.

—A correspondent of the *Diário de Notícias* writes from Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro, on the 25th ulto, that upon the reception of a conservative "big gun" there seventy (!) dozens of rockets were let off. Fancy how happy the manufacturer must have been!

—According to a recent São Paulo police report there were 432 persons arrested and imprisoned in that city between the 14th May and 24th August. This is a very unfavorable showing for the Athens of Brazil.

—The *Diário de Campinas*, S. Paulo, of the 23rd ulto., says that a merchant there caught a thief in flagrante and found him to be one of the police force. This guardian of the peace was submitted to an examination during which he declared that all the police force were implicated in burglaries and thefts. Edifying!

—The Espírito Santo custom house receipts for 1884-85 were as follows: Imports, 45,533\$160; port dues, 946\$800; exports, 54,350\$951; interior taxes, 35,321\$806; extraordinary, 208\$980; revenue for special purposes, 2,110\$000; deposits, 1,651\$205; total, 149,123\$417. For the preceding year [1883-84] the total receipts were 145,274\$299, or 5,150\$882 more than last year.

—A São Paulo colleague says that a party was arrested there because he offered to sell for 5\$ the following articles: a silver watch, a new basket, an ivory-handled fan, six children's shirts, a petticoat, three *bibidores* [what are *bibidores*?], an apron, two lady's paletots, six pairs of trousers, ten marked towels, six screws [parafusos] and a book! And no wonder either!

—The Espírito Santo chief of police has issued regulations for the registry and guidance of all printers, providing for their organization into companies, the length of their shirts, the place where the registry number shall be worn, the place where employment shall be solicited, the days and hours of labor, and the rules of conduct. No immigrant printer will be permitted to carry packages. This is probably one of the coming phases of "free labor."

—An Uberaba paper publishes an article, from which the *Diário Popular*, S. Paulo, prints extra text stating that the Paulista railway was studying a plan for extending a steam tramway to Uberaba. The length would be about 16 kilometres from S. Bartholomew in Uberaba and no serious difficulties interfere. The line would apparently enter into competition with the Mogyana railway. The difference in freight would be 50 to 60 per cent. (?)

—The *Journal do Commercio* has little faith in the recuperative strength of the province of Bahia. Writing on the 1st ulto, in referring to the authority granted by the provincial assembly to realize some 600,000\$ employed in shares of the Bahia Central railway, says: "Unhappily it may be assumed that within a year an identical necessity will arise. State and provinces do nothing, for some time past, but raise loans to cover deficits, hopeless of putting a stop to these, or with only so faint an expectation, as is clearly proved by the liquidation of each fiscal year." Can the *Journal* at last be joining the pessimist group?

—O *Baependyano*, published at Cavalo, Minas Geraes, claims that the Minas and Rio railway collected for six months up to 31st December ulto, 104,803\$250, upon which the commission earned was 4,192\$130. If an equal sum be collected for the following six months, the amount collected will nearly equal the receipts, or will be very little under the revenue, collected at all the *recolherias* in the southern part of the province. From this fact the *Baependyano* deduces a proof that the railways should act as fiscal agents for collecting provincial duties.

—The Bahia provincial assembly has authorized the sale of the shares held by the provincial treasury of the Brazilian Imperial Central railway to the amount of 600,000\$, and also those of the Nazareth and Sant'Anna tramways, for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate deficits of the past year. Besides, the president of the province is authorized to make a loan not exceeding 1,150,000\$ for the same purpose. These are only temporary measures, and as the excess of expenditures is going on unchecked the province will next year have the same difficulty to solve, but without the same means wherewith to do it.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway in May were 773,225\$751 and expenses 545,508\$766.

—The July traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway were 88,793\$010, and expenses 38,436\$388. — *Diário de Notícias*.

—In June the traffic receipts of the Rio Grande and Bagé railway were 45,192\$060, and expenses 46,559\$830.

—The July traffic receipts of the Macabé and Campos railway were 133,819\$500; expenses are not given.

—The Rio Grande and Cacequy railway receipts in July were 36,230\$250 and expenses 44,408\$360. — *Diário de Notícias*.

—The report of the Macabé and Campos railway gives traffic receipts at 1,535,001\$967 and expenses 853,616\$242 for the year ending July 31st last.

—The June receipts of the Bahia and São Francisco railway were 30,779\$310 and the expenditures 32,727\$080, leaving a deficit of 1,947\$770.

—The June traffic receipts of the Natal and Nora Cruz, Rio Grande do Norte, railway were 2,798\$059 and expenses 17,588\$405, leaving a deficit of 14,710\$355.

—A credit for 200,000\$ has been opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of rolling stock, etc., for the Dom Pedro II railway extension.

—While the D. Pedro II railway advertises for tenders to furnish sleepers, the Bahia and Minas company publishes that they can meet the bill. Could not some arrangement be effected?

On the 24th ulto, the minister of agriculture requested his colleague of finance to pay the Mogyana railway 21,000\$, amount of interest guaranteed for the first six months of the current year.

—If the contractors of the D. Pedro I railway do not carry their point, it will be in no want of adhibing. The lecture on the subject occupies eight columns of the *Journal do Commercio*.

—The minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 300,000\$ to the São Paulo and Rio railway, guaranteed interest for the first six months of his year, upon the responsibility of the director.

—A locomotive with two freight cars, on the Grão Pará railway, had an accident on the 29th ulto. Between the 18th and 19th kilometres something gave way, and the driver, fireman and brakeman seem to have lost their heads. There are no casualties to report, fortunately, but waggons and engine are seriously damaged.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 31st says that the traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway in 1884 were 1,191,598\$040, and expenses 1,153,654\$726, leaving a balance of 127,943\$914, which is 80,197\$777 less than in 1883. The general government has guaranteed 7 per cent. on 10,500,000\$ so that the payments have been 531,431\$309 in 1883, and 617,556\$086 in 1884.

—The minister of agriculture under date of the 7th July advised the president of the province of Pernambuco that the Recife and S. Francisco railway could not apply to alitration against the decision of tax laws could not be charged to traffic expenses. The *Journal do Commercio* of the 29th ulto, thinks these taxes should not be imposed.

LOCAL NOTES

—Desembargador José Coelho Bastos took charge, as chief of police, of the department on the 27th.

—On the 25th ulto., the *Diário de Notícias* says, Senator Luiz Antonio Vieira da Silva was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Brazil.

—First Lieut. Dr. Adolpho Pereira Pinheiro entered upon his duties as director of the Meteorologic and Magnetic Service of the Empire on the 25th ulto.

—Who is the engineer contracted with in the United States for the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements? We were certainly under the impression that the engineer on his way out was a Hollander or Belgian.

—A professor of the Naval School is also favorable to the establishment of a meteorological service for the empire, with forecasts *et id hoc omne genus*. The telegraphic service will be improved in anticipation, of course?

—The action of Russia in increasing the duties on coffee, after the unhallowed free drink made of the bean offered to the inhabitants of various cities of that empire, cannot be too strongly stigmatized. What is the *Centro* going to do about it?

—The Sociedade Central de Imigração has appealed to Comte de Mesquita to divide up some of his property into lots for immigrants. The Comte having no by-laws to restrict his action may, perhaps, see his way to meeting the appeal.

—It only required fourteen days for a letter to go from Rio to Praia Grande. Passengers usually go over in about three-quarters of an hour.

—The *Diário de Notícias* hears that the government has deferred the voyage of the engineer engaged to superintend the Rio Grande bar improvements.

—If Chili increases the duty on coffee now, we are — in case classical Portuguese — *no natto sem aurova*, and the exposition business will be knocked on the head.

—The minister of agriculture has recently authorized the employment of a lady as telegraph operator at Igaraçu. This is a new departure in the right direction.

—The minister of the empire has remitted to the *pro-tem* director of the University of São Paulo 229 diplomas of bachelors and 20 of doctors, who have recently taken their degrees. — *Exchange*. Goodness gracious! 249 lawyers more!

—The action of machinery of the Polytechnic School sent in a report on the 26th ulto., signed by Messrs. Schreiner, Calheiros da Giga and Paulo Frontin, stating that the balloons of Renard and Kieles in France and of Wolf and Wells in Germany, are but copies of the Julius Caesar invention.

—During the field exercises at Santa Cruz, the guard at the *Caixa de Amortização* was furnished by the marines. The officer of this guard told the *Fuz* that he was almost decoloured by certain illegal tenants of the guard rooms. Can it be possible that a navy officer is thinner-skinned than one holding a commission in the army?

—According to the *Journal* 1,899 immigrants arrived here during July. Of these 842 were Italians, 822 Portuguese, 143 Germans, etc. Males 1,396 and females 503; 1,398 were over and 501 less than 10 years of age. During the first seven months of this year the same authority estimates the total arrivals at this port at 14,935 souls.

—Mr. Ayres Cortez, a well known coffee broker, has organized and delivered to the Associação Commercial a set of standard coffee samples to serve in questions as to qualities. The coffee brokers, Messrs. Agostinho José Gonçalves Pereira, Greve, Esticane and Augusto de Souza, appear to have examined the samples, but none of Mr. Rego's staff seem to have done so.

—The forces of the army and the calets returned from Santa Cruz on the 26th. There were no casualties during the campaign, and the hall with which it round up is said to have been very animated. As is usual, the *capoeiras* were a marked feature of the procession through the streets, and our daily colleagues are loud in their criticisms of the edifying scene presented.

—The *Almanack Luso-Brazilero* for 1886 says that the imperial government is now expending 30,000,000\$ a year in the salaries of public employees, the provincial governments 14,000,000\$, and the municipalities 18,000,000\$. In some provinces these salaries exceed the total revenue, as in Mato Grosso and Goyaz. It certainly does seem a pretty large sum to pay for the work done!

—One of our daily colleagues (who however confesses he was not invited) says the invitations to the ball at Santa Cruz marked for the ladies morning toilettes and for the gentlemen "claw-hammer" jackets (*casacas*) and black cravats. A correspondent on the spot, however, goes into ecstasies over the toilettes of the ladies. Which is correct?

—By an official dispatch of the 1st inst. the new minister of agriculture recalls the prohibition against Dr. Dismante's admission into the department offices, which was announced some weeks ago by his predecessor. It is very properly declared that such a prohibition is contrary to law, and that the responsibility for abuses belongs rather to the department officials than to those who are admitted on business.

—O *Pais* of the 28th ulto. mentions that the government had ordered from M. Lévesque, of Paris, geographical maps of the empire that cost 40,000\$. These maps have been subjected to an examination here, with the following result. "The towns of Jaguarão and Uruguayana of Rio Grande are in Uruguay, for they appear upon the left banks of the Jaguarão and Uruguay rivers. Inaqui, Pelotas and some other towns of the province do not appear at all on the map. The course of the rivers is entirely wrong. As to the province of Espirito Santo, it suffices to mention that the map shows the following towns: S. Malhao [?], Sero [?], and Victoria as the only ones in the province! It is impossible to mention all the defects of these maps, but they may be estimated from the above examples." We translate this literally, and if it be true, it would be enough to make a man tear his hair. 40,000\$ for maps that are not worth two cents! Let the geographical members of the legislature call up this question.

—O. Pais says that some of our deputies receive their mileage allowance and then claim gratuitous passages by steamer and rail. Rough on the *paises*.

—The total number of deaths in this city last month was 820, or an average of very nearly 26 1/2 per day, which is equivalent to an annual average of about 29 per thousand. The deaths from yellow fever amounted to 13, and from consumption 128.

—Senator João Alfredo has been appointed president of the province of S. Paulo and Srs. Tristão de Alencar Araripe, Alfredo de Escagnolle Tannay and Antonio Joaquim Rodrigues presidents of Pará, Paraná and Espírito Santo.

—The minister of agriculture has refused the proposal of the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil company to abandon two factories in Pernambuco, under condition of allowing an increase of 10 per cent. on the capital employed in the four factories built and now at work.

—The *festas* on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. are going to be magnificent. Rockets in abundance; church bells at all hours; artillery posted in the Campo da Aclamação; emancipation papers; regatta at Botafogo; fire-works at Villa Isabel. *Enfim, o duabo a quatro!*

—On the 30th ulto. the Lyceu Literário Portuense had a *fiesta*, at which the Emperor, Empress and the Comte and Comtesse d'En were present. A picture of Victor Hugo was unveiled and prizes were delivered to the successful students of this, most praiseworthy institution, which is a credit and an honor to the Portuguese colony of Rio.

—The Emperor made a visit to the central station of the Rio fire department on the 31st ult., where he remained two hours examining the apparatus and inspecting a fire drill. His Majesty was highly pleased with what he saw and was convinced that nothing better could be found in the United States — not even in Boston.

—The minister of agriculture has recently issued an order to the presidents of the provinces to discontinue the issuing of free passes for transportation on subsidized steamship lines and state railways. This privilege has become so scandalously abused that anyone with a little influence could travel at pleasure at the public expense.

—Two translations of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, articles have been published in pamphlet form in this city and are, apparently, meeting with a considerable sale. It is needless to add, perhaps, that the proceeds of their sale will not be applied to the suppression of a great evil, as has been done by the *Gazette*.

—Novelties are constantly appearing, although the contrary is at times alleged. At a lecture upon education recently delivered, the lecturer asserted that some public school teachers did not know how to read (!). The report of the lecture says the speaker was applauded upon terminating his discourse.

MARRIED.

HEYLAND — FOX — July 28, at All Saints', Bournemouth, by the Rev. Langford Browne, assisted by the Rev. Charles Dwyne, vicar of the parish, Captain J. R. K. L. Heyland, Royal Artillery, youngest son of Colonel J. R. Heyland, to Mary Beatrice, second daughter of D. M. Fox, M. I. C. L., of Birkdale, Bournemouth, and late of São Paulo, Brazil.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COFFEE.

In the March consular reports Consul Schneider, of Costa Rica, has an article in reference to American trade with that country, in which he speaks of the coffee of Costa Rica and Guatemala. The government statistics for 1883 give the following table:

Costa Rica:

Coffee plantations.....	7,490
Number of coffee trees.....	23,446,278
Pounds.....	46,505,300
Value, at 9 1/4 cents per lb.....	\$3,925,330

Guatemala:

Coffee plantations.....	5,431
Number of coffee trees.....	50,084,283
Pounds.....	43,425,555
Value, at 10 cents per lb.....	\$4,342,555

This result of the coffee harvest indicates the superiority of the Costa Rican soil. Its trees give nearly two pounds of coffee per tree, while in Guatemala not much more than one pound of coffee per tree is obtained. Two pounds of coffee per tree is regarded as rather a lean harvest, but a higher average quantity can not be obtained, as the trees have not been manured for fifty years. Men of experience have found that by applying manure the coffee trees will yield easily one pound more. This would increase the harvest 22,446,278 pounds of coffee, or, in other words, increase the purchasing power of the country by nearly \$2,250,000. But the people prefer to let nature alone, because to do otherwise would require some labor. — St. Louis Grocer.

THE BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

The 4th annual concert of the Beethoven Club was given at the Casino on the evening of the 1st inst., and, all things considered, was a very successful and enjoyable affair. Strictly speaking, the concert was given by the Ferrari opera company under the auspices of the Club, as only two selections were rendered by members — a piano concert by Arthur Napoleão, and a violin concerto by Otto Beck. The attendance was very large — too large, in fact, for the seating capacity of the place.

Our space will not admit an extended notice of the programme, which was a long one, but in general terms it may be characterized as well selected and excellently rendered. The orchestra, under the direction of Sig. Bassi, achieved a real triumph for Rio de Janeiro, where noise is too often confounded with music. In all respects, it was one of the most pleasing concerts ever given in this city, and for this the Club deserves the hearty thanks of all those who appreciate good music.

In some other respects, however, there were defects of management which ought not to be passed unmentioned. In the first place, there was too liberal a patronage of the bar for an occasion of this character; in the second place, there was a manifest impropriety in the admission of members of the Emperor's body guard whose uniformed were hardly in keeping with the evening dress worn by the ladies and gentlemen present; in the third place, the outside arrangements were very defective, many people being kept in the train fully half an hour because of the blockade of carriages in the street; and, lastly, the scenes enacted in the gentlemen's cloak room at the close of the concert were decidedly out of harmony with the occasion. For over an hour the space before the cloak-room door was more like a bear garden than anything else, and certainly reflected little credit on the gentlemanly instincts of the best society of Rio. Instead of so much "resthetics," the Club should devote a little of its attention to the teaching of "good manners."

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN BRAZIL.

Jornal do Commercio, 30th Aug.

The capital raised in England for Brazilian undertakings, together with loans for State necessities, reached in April last the sum of £44,461,458, viz:

Railways.....	£16,464,624
Central facilities.....	1,374,300
Gals.....	1,284,365
Telegraphs.....	2,600,170
Navigation.....	606,285
Mines.....	741,220
Sewage.....	1,723,000
Tramways.....	132,130
Ceará harbor.....	48,664
Banks.....	1,000,000
Loans, outstanding in November.....	18,486,700

£44,461,458

The amount of capital on which interest is guaranteed by the country is:

Railways.....	£15,967,924
Central facilities.....	550,650
	£16,518,574

but as the S. Paulo railway is not only no longer a burden on the Treasury, but is rapidly repaying the amounts advanced on guarantees, the guaranteed capital on railways becomes reduced to £13,717,924.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1885

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1,000), gold 27 d.	
do do do do do U. S.	
do coin at \$4.81 per £1 sig.....	54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	158 37
do of £1 sig. in Brazilian gold (888)	
Bank rate of exchange on London today.....	18 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	68 1/2 cts.
do do do do do U. S.	
do coin at \$4.80 per £1 sig.....	36 75 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	2 7/8
Value of £1 sterling " " " " " " " "	136 1/2

EXCHANGE.

August 22 — Market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, but bills on head offices were reported down at 18 1/2—18 3/4 and bank on Paris at 519; firm second hands business was reported at 18 1/2—18 3/4. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 3/4 and francs at 514. There was not much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

August 24 — Rates were advanced to 18 1/2 on London, 515—516 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 days; 287 1/2 on New York at sight. The market is quiet but firm, and commercial sterling is quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

August 25 — The market opened at yesterday's rates, but in the afternoon these were withdrawn and the following posted: 18 1/2 on London, 517—518 on Paris and 640 on Hamburg at 90 days; 287 1/2 on New York at sight. Market quiet, with commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 128 1/2, closing with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4—128 1/2.

August 26 — The market opened at yesterday's rates, but these were almost immediately withdrawn and the following posted: 18 1/2 on London, 517 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 days; 287 1/2 on New York at sight. Market quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/4, later in the morning, and francs at 515. Sovereigns sold at 128 1/2, closing with sellers at 128 1/4, no buyers.

August 27 — Market steady at unchanged rates; on head-office something was reported at 18 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/4 with very little doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

August 28 — The native banks advanced rates on London to 18 1/2, at which the English banks were drawers on head-offices. There was not much doing with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 3/4. Something on head-office was reported at 18 1/2. Market very firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

August 29 — All the banks were drawers at 18 1/2 on London, 518 on Paris and 645—641 on Hamburg at 90 days; on New York at sight 287 1/2. The market was quiet and rates firm. Bills on head-office were obtainable at 18 1/2, and commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 128 1/2, closing with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

August 31 — All the banks were drawers at 18 1/2 on London, 515—517 on Paris and 645—637 on Hamburg at 90 days; on New York at sight 287 1/2. The New London and Brazilian only drew on head-office at 18 1/2. Market quiet and commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 128 1/2, closing with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

September 1 — The market was flat at opening and rates were soon lowered, the following being posted: 18 1/2 on London, 518—519 on Paris and 640 on Hamburg at 90 days; on New York at sight 287 1/2. There was little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/4; francs 512. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

September 2 — Posted rates were unchanged and the market quiet. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 3/4 and francs at 514. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

September 3 — Market very quiet at unchanged rates. Some trifling transactions were reported in commercial sterling at 18 1/2—18 3/4 and 515 for francs. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/4.

—At the general meeting on the 31st ult. of the shareholders of the Jardim Botânico tramway the accounts were passed and the auditors re-elected. A reserve fund is to be formed.

—The Marché and Campos railway and the Espírito Santo and Cavallês Navigation companies also held meetings on the 31st at which accounts were passed and auditors elected.

—The meeting of the subscribers to the "Rancho União de Credit" was held on the 22nd ulto. The meeting decided that the beneficiary bonds should be the property of the organizer, Mr. Parantim, who was elected, together with Messrs. J. Pereira da Silva Monteiro and Luiz Frías, administrators of the bank. The auditors are Messrs. Antonio Alves da Silva Pinto, John O. Tavim and Francisco Carlos Naylor.

—The report of the North Brazilian Sugar Factories states that the position of affairs had greatly improved since the date of the last meeting. The £30,000 in debentures, which the shareholders were invited to take up in order to secure the £30,000 promised by the directors, have all been subscribed. In consequence of this acquisition of capital, the directors immediately took steps to actively resume work in Brazil. It had been resolved to invite the public to subscribe for the balance—£88,500—yet unissued of the £100,000 debentures. — *Statist*, August 1.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil held on the 27th ulto. amendments offered by a shareholder to the project of a reform of the by-laws were carried by a large majority. The principal features of these amendments are: the bank is authorized to establish branches and agencies, which have to be submitted to the general meeting by the directors; it may hold shares of companies when considered advisable, but must not operate in these as a regular business; it may make operations in exchange for own account, or on commission. The *relator* of the committee making the report protested against the disorderly manner in which the vote was cast, and a counter-protest was presented signed by nine shareholders, claiming that the ballot was cast according to the decision of the meeting.

—The August receipts of the Rio custom house were:

Importation.....	2,708,047,662
Port dues.....	19,018,640
Exportation.....	544,051,954
Sundries.....	2,038,580
	3,772,156,836
Deposits.....	24,644,937
Restitutions.....	26,382,775
Internal Revenue receipts.....	395,351,558

Fortnightly Bulletin of the Board of Brokers.

16TH—31ST JULY.

Exchange passed

£151,359	at	17 1/2—18 1/2 d.
Francs 97,751	"	521—536 reis
R. Marks 147,454	"	648—657 reis

Coffee sold.

123,478 bags weighing 7,348,580 kilogrammes	
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1ST—15TH AUGUST.

Exchange passed.

£250,580	at	18—18 1/2 d.
Francs 1,099,518	"	510—532 reis
R. Marks 76,000	"	642—650 reis

Coffee sold.

79,793 bags weighing 4,367,700 kilos.	
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DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning, bags.....	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
Receipts yesterday, bags.....	307,000	310,000	310,000	313,000	333,000	333,000	334,000	358,000	358,000	358,000	358,000	358,000
Receipts during week to (21st Aug.).....	15,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	19,000	15,000	21,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Sales for United States, bags.....	1,000	10,000	10,000	6,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sales for Europe, bags.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State of the market.....	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d
Exchange on London, private.....	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d	18 1/2 d
Prices: Regular fit, per 10 kilos export.....	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4
and freight by steamer.....	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c	8 1/2 c
Good and per 10 kilos export.....	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
and freight by steamer.....	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c
* Receipts for 7 days.....	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c	7 1/2 c

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Sales for United States during the week.....	Aug. 22nd
Sales for Europe do.....	41,000 bags
Sales for United States do.....	39,000 "
Selling clearances for United States.....	10,000 "
Steamer clearances do.....	18,000 "
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere.....	14,000 "
Freights by steamer.....	35 c & 5/8
do sail.....	12 1/2 & 5/8
Steamers loading for United States.....	3
Stock at Santos this morning.....	120,000 bags
Receipts during week to (21st Aug.).....	34,000 "
Sales for United States during week.....	11,000 "
do Europe do.....	11,000 "
Shipments for United States do.....	14,000 "
do Europe do.....	8,000 "
Steamers loading for United States.....	1

August 29th

Sales for United States during the week.....	73,000 bags
Sales for Europe do.....	33,000 "
Selling clearances for the United States.....	12,000 "
Steamer clearances do.....	15,000 "
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere.....	14,000 "
Freights by steamer.....	35 c & 5/8
do sail.....	12 1/2 & 5/8
Steamers loading for United States.....	3
Stock at Santos this morning.....	210,000 bags
Receipts during week to 28th Aug.....	37,000 "
Sales for United States during week.....	18,000 "
do Europe do.....	10,000 "
Shipments to United States do.....	8,000 "
do Europe do.....	18,000 "
Steamers loading for United States.....	1

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

August 22.

486 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,000 000
35 Banco Brazil.....	250 000
210 Fidelidade Insce. Co.....	215 000
38 deb. Leopoldina R.R. Co.....	175 000
80 do do.....	174 000
200 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
[gold 5%] 2 series.....	83 300

August 24.

106 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,000 000
600 do do.....	100 000
202 Banco Brazil.....	252 000
20 deb. Leopoldina R.R. Co.....	530 000
89 do do.....	174 000
111 do do.....	174 500
116 do do.....	475 000
70 S. Christovão tramway.....	285 000
15 Jardim Botânico tramway.....	139 000
80 do do.....	139 500
55 deb. Carris Urbanos do 7 1/2.....	105 000
130 Nacional de Navegação 2 series.....	120 000
45 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6 1/2%)	67 000

sent to W. K. McSiren.
 AUG. 25.
 MARCEPILES—1144 bk *Assimutaba*; 573 tons; Quance; 74 ds. for
 disbursement; bound for Santa.
 AUG. 26.
 MARCEPILES—Gei bk *Strasburg*; 423 tons; Quance; 74 ds. for
 disbursement; bound for Santos.
 SARCOS—Port bk *Alchira*; 378 tons; Petrus; 5 ds. salt to
 José Antonio Gonçalves Santos
 AUG. 27.
 CAING—Hr bk *Emilia Figini*; 598 tons; Ridley; 63 ds. salt to
 order.
 ROSARIO—Nor bk *Skjold*; 460 tons; Tonnessen; 22 ds. hay
 to J. de Souza & Co.
 SEPTEMBER 1.
 CAMPEIR—Hr bk *Prince Rudolph*; 1472 tons; Dixon; 52 ds.
 coal to order.
 2—Hr bk *Manua Lou*; 1071 tons; Wheelen; 52 ds. coal
 to Dom Pedro II railway.
 —Swed lug *Amer*; 251 tons; Hogstrom; 51 ds. coal to
 order.
 SEPT. 2.
 OPORTO—Port ship *America*; 930 tons; Soares; 53 ds. sum-
 dries to Hime, Zenha & Silveira.
 SEPT. 3.
 CHRISTIANIA—Nor bk *La Giliana*; 285 tons; Mithre; 69 ds.
 pine to order.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF AUGUST 8TH.

MIAC—Br bg *Century*; 184 tons; Romeil; ballast.
DO SAL—Port bk *Victoria*; 477 tons; Reis; do.
MADEBS—Aust ship *Florida*; 1264 tons; Scopiai; do
—Nor bk *Loiming*; 780 tons; Michaelsen; do
—Nor bg *Erif*; 251 tons; Fjochsen; do.

YORK—Nor bk *Calch*; 508 tons; Jolsen; coffee
DO SAL—Turk bk *Pyrros*; 433 tons; Pascasio; ballast.

—Nor bk *Gagla*; 318 tons; Kolderup; do
—Nor bk *Morvig*; 368 tons; Glesen; do
AUG 25.

THOMAS—Nor bg *Rjukan*; 269 tons; Johansen; do.
 THOMAS—Nor bg *Nordstjernen*; 132 tons; Hincholdt; do.
 THOMAS—Nor bg *Grunfos*; 290 tons; Hleser; do.
 AUG. 26.

Porto via Lashon—Port bk *Clavellina*: 393 tons; Correia, studies.

mouth f. o —Nor bk *Glimt*; 417 tons; Hansen; cargo

ANAGUA'--Nur bg *Hermans*; 215 tons; Russian
blast.

AUG. 29

FIMORE--Ainer bk *Templar*; 378 tons; Roberts; coffee
and rice.

AMARU BUKAWATER--Br ship *Stenard Freeman*; 148

NAMBUCO---Amer bk *Bristol*; 570 tons; Robinson; do.
ALG. 30.

ALG. 31.

CUTTA---In bk *Prince Umberto*; 1,400 tons; Keane, ballast

RANHAM...Port bk *Pauo da Guma*; 516 tons, Coelho; sum-
ries.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RHD.

ington	Pensacola ..
ula	Brunswick ..
urlo, American	Cardiff ..

Mr. <i>Widit</i>	Memel	4 Jul
Mr. <i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff	..
Mr. <i>Pensacola</i>	Pensacola	..

<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff	6 Aug.
<i>Italiano</i>	Italiano re	10 Jul.
<i>Repubblicano</i>	Repubblicano	

<i>ishitusharu</i>	Calshara	7 Jul
<i>enucopia</i>	Gaspe	..
<i>v. K'rapff</i>	Trieste	11 Jun

<i>gregoria A.</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>nilia</i>	Rosario	..
<i>nilia</i>	Manila	..

<i>A. Sanchez</i>	Baltimore	16 Ju
<i>iza Oulton</i>	Rosario	.
<i>idymion</i>	Cardiff	18 Ju

<i>crassus</i>	Tringol	27
<i>crassus</i>	Rosario	..
<i>crassus</i>	Cardiff	..

<i>1944</i>	Shields	1.00
<i>1945</i>	London	..
<i>1946, A. Borland</i>	Brunswick	..

ang Cerdic	Newport	17 Ju
ang Ceofric	Cardiff	18 Ju
imelles	Cardiff	15 Ju

<i>usitania</i>	Oporto	..
<i>essa</i>	London	..
<i>edia</i>	Liverpool	..

<i>John Twain</i>	New York	10 J
<i>Indet</i>	Cardiff	10 J
<i>Tagdala</i>	Cardiff	25 J

<i>Cardioph</i>	London	6 J
<i>Arion</i>	Wisby	3 J
<i>Parthenia</i>	Liverpool	2 J

<i>naomi</i>	New York	14
<i>potless</i>	Baltimore	17
<i>heila</i>	Cardiff	6

<i>Rabor</i>	Antwerp	6 A
<i>Rito</i>	Oporto	31 J
<i>Taylor Dickson</i>	Fernandina	10 A

<i>Waaribund</i>	Laverpool	8 J
<i>Verklust</i>	Ayr	29 J
<i>Waaribund</i>	Westerwick	2 J

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Aug. 23	Congo Fr	Bordeaux* 18d	Mess. Maritimes
23	La Plata Br	River Plate 145d	Royal Mail
25	Sunius Br	Liverpool* 26d	Norton, M'w & Co
	Ward Br	China, Plate 8.1	

[illegible]DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARD
Aug 22	Kate Fawcett Jr	New York	Coffee
22	Perseus Hal	River Plate	Sundries
22	Halley Br	Santos	do
21	Edna Fr	River Plate	do
25	La Plata Br	Souhampton*	do
25	San America Hal	River Plate	do
26	Ramataba Br	Santos	do
26	Camagaya Br	Luxemburg	do
26	Odiale Br	Baltimore	Coffee
26	Canning Br	Porto Alegre	Sundries
26	Amica Gr	Hamburg	do
27	Uncheto I Hal	Genoa*	do
28	Hammoldi Br	New Orleans	Coffee
28	Pescali Br	New York	do
28	Uncheto Gr	Santos	Sundries
29	Buffon Br	Souhampton*	do
29	Papicque Fr	Havre	Santos & Co
29	Uncheto Jr	New York	Sundries
30	V. de Macieo Br	Havre	do
30	Acumbaba Aug	Buenos Aires	Hallway
30	Thelma Aust	New York	Coffee
31	Uncheto Br	River Plate	Sundries
31	Frueguy Gr	S. Fran's do Sul	do
31	V. de R. Jan's Jr	Santos	do
Sept 1	Halley Fr	New York	Coffee
1	Cavayr Br	Porto Alegre*	Sundries
1	Polony Br	Santos	do

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FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF
RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1885.

Author	Year	Location	Sample Size	Prevalence
W. H. H. H.	1978	W. H. H.	100	10%
J. C. J. C.	1980	J. C. J.	200	15%
M. K. M. K.	1982	M. K. M.	300	20%
P. L. P. L.	1984	P. L. P.	400	25%
R. S. R. S.	1986	R. S. R.	500	30%
T. U. T. U.	1988	T. U. T.	600	35%
V. W. V. W.	1990	V. W. V.	700	40%
X. Y. X. Y.	1992	X. Y. X.	800	45%
Z. A. Z. A.	1994	Z. A. Z.	900	50%

American		English		Portuguese	
sp Nan Pendfon	578	July 17	Cardiff	Wilson S. & Co.	11 Tennese & Co.
bk Serene	582	Aug 7	Baltimore	P. Clemente &	P. Clemente &
bk Althea	583	Aug 15	Baltimore	Phelps Bros &	Phelps Bros &
bk Diana-hel	583	Aug 15	Richmond	P. Clemente &	P. Clemente &
bk Yampelon	583	Aug 21	Richmond	P. Clemente &	P. Clemente &
British					
sp Wood Fields	583	July 15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bg Rose Yearly	590	Aug 10	Cardiff	Watson, R.	Watson, R.
bg Rose Smith	591	Aug 13	Brimswick	Phelps Bros &	Phelps Bros &
bk Rose	593	Aug 13	Cardiff	Rio G. Co.	Rio G. Co.
sp Crofton H. H.	594	Aug 4	Cardiff	Notton, M. &	Notton, M. &
bk Blue Bird	595	Aug 6	Cardiff	L. Carvalho &	L. Carvalho &
sp Elfenstein	596	Aug 11	New York	Rio G. Co.	Rio G. Co.
bk. K. Kooler	597	Aug 11	New York	In distress	In distress
bk Dolphin	598	Aug 11	Rosario	To order	To order
sp Ir. Sceptre	599	Aug 11	Cardiff	Royal Mail	D. Pinto H. K.
bk. M. B. B. B.	600	Aug 11	Cardiff	In distress	In distress
sp Ponnal	601	Aug 11	London	Phelps Bros &	Phelps Bros &
bg. Curlew	602	Aug 11	New York	P. Clemente &	P. Clemente &
bk. M. B. B. B.	603	Aug 11	New York	V. M. Leone &	V. M. Leone &
bk. Chagford	604	Aug 11	Ramsgate	Watson, M. &	Watson, M. &
bk. S. S. S. S.	605	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
sp E. E. E. E.	606	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bg. Seven	607	Aug 11	Cardiff	Phelps Bros &	Phelps Bros &
bk. Eureka	608	Aug 11	Cardiff	Phelps Bros &	Phelps Bros &
bk. E. E. E. E.	609	Aug 11	Cardiff	A. J. J. J. J.	A. J. J. J. J.
bk. E. E. E. E.	610	Aug 11	Cardiff	L. Carvalho &	L. Carvalho &
bk. E. E. E. E.	611	Aug 11	Cardiff	Hamilton &	Hamilton &
bk. E. E. E. E.	612	Aug 11	Cardiff	To order	To order
bk. E. E. E. E.	613	Aug 11	Cardiff	To order	To order
Non-english					
bk. A. A. A. A.	614	Aug 11	Cardiff	Laurays &	Laurays &
sp Hercules	615	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bg. Correo	616	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	617	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	618	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	619	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	620	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	621	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	622	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
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bk. Correo	749	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	750	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
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bk. Correo	765	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	766	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	767	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	768	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	769	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	770	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	771	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	772	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	773	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	774	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	775	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	776	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	777	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	778	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	779	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	780	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	781	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	782	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	783	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	784	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	785	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	786	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	787	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	788	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	789	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	790	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	791	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	792	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	793	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	794	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	795	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	796	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	797	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	798	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	799	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	800	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	801	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	802	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	803	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	804	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	805	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	806	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &
bk. Correo	807	Aug 11	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &	Wilson Sons &

EXTRACTED FROM THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE					
Government Stocks.					
99-101	1875	5 per cent	Loan	e6-p8	
97-99	1879	4½ "	"	86-88	
98-100	1883	4½ "	"	83-85	
Railways.					
			<i>paid</i>		
			<i>in advance</i>		
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE					

[illegible][illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
1,987,000 000	1,600,000 000	General Apohes, currency	6 %	1,000 000 800—200	1,087 000 108 ½
1,100,000 000	1,097,000 000	" " "	5 ½%	1,000 000	106 ¾
8,112,000 000	6,610,000 000	Provincial apohes of Rio de Janeiro	1 ½%	1,000 000	500—500
30,000,000 000	22,143,500 000	National Loan of 1868, gold	0 ½%	1,000 000	105 ½
34,885,000 000	42,777,500 000	National Loan of 1879, gold	4 ½%	1,000 000	1,210 000

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

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<i>Luxcell</i>	" 12th
<i>Platani</i> (Landing also in Santos) ..	" 15th
<i>Plato</i>	" 19th
<i>Others</i>	" 26th

To Southampton:

<i>Lebanon</i>	Sept. 15th
<i>Havelin</i>	" 20th

*For Other Ports:**Delaware* New Orleans..... Sept. 30th*To Rio Grande Ports:*

<i>Capour</i>	Every
<i>Chatham</i>	"
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 11	Tamara	Southern and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Lisbon
" 17	Elbe	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

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HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

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Ditto, paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 170,000

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Capital paid up.....	" 500,000
Reserve fund.....	" 225,000

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Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

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The policy adopted by The News at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy The News has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its twelfth volume (January, 1885) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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